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BANKS AND FISCAL AGENTS—MR. GAMBLE'S RESOLUTION.

☞ On Friday the 2d instant, Mr. Gamble, of Geor-, brought forward, in the House of Representatives, he following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be ected to communicate to this House whether, in his inion, it is practicable or convenient for that Depart- t to collect, safely keep, and disburse, the public neys of the United States, without the agency of a k or Banks; and, if so, to report to this House the mode, in his opinion, by which the object can be mplished."

After considerable debate on this resolution, it was on the table—Yeas 106, Nays 97.

In relation to this move on the part of the Adminis- on party in Congress, the Richmond Whig says:

This resolution, the reception given it by the fidential friends of the Administration, and its are fraught with significance. The resolution f proposed an inquiry of the Secretary of the reasury, whether in his opinion it was practicable dispense with the agency of Banks (both State Federal) in the collection and disbursement of Revenue; Mr. Polk and his coadjutors received ith the worst possible grace; and it was final- nailed to the table, by the vote of the Adminis- tion party, a very few only of that party (among Messrs. Patton and Mason) agreeing to make inquiry.

The fate of Mr. Gamble's resolution demon- ates a great deal: In the first place, the purpose Government to employ a corps of State Banks discharge those fiscal services heretofore ren- by the Bank of the United States; in the ond place, the hollowness and insincerity of the against Banks and banking influence, raised its partizans and emissaries to enlist the popu- r prejudice against Banks and in support of Gov- ment: in the third place, it demonstrates the "hard money" professions of Jacksonism, which have ated so extensive a delusion, to have been, and now to be, the sheerest and most impudent humbug that was ever used to gull the multitude.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, quoted by Mr. Polk, and that gentleman's approba- tion of its views, announce very clearly that no effort will be made by Government to dispense with the agency of Banks in the management of the Revenue. None but the most childishly cre- dulous could ever have reposed faith in the Go- vernment's intention to make such an effort; and the Southern Constitutionalists see now, plainly enough, that, in getting rid of the Bank of the United States, they have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. As long as their co-operation was necessary to defeat a recharter of that Bank, they were amused by professions of Jackson hostili- ty to *all* Banks, and Jackson poached for a "hard money" Government; but so sooner is its defeat secured, than the gentlemen from Georgia and their constitutional associates are cavalierly given to un- derstand, by Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Polk, that the revenue is still to be collected and disbursed by means of Banks; and, although they do not tell them so, yet they cannot but see that the Banking system is to be pushed to an excess not known even du- ring the war of 1812.

The strongest and most hugged delusion has its assigned period. It is possible to cram the gross- est absurdities down the throats of a people; but it is not possible to keep nations perpetually drunk. Reflection and common sense will after a season their sway; and there are sufficient indica- tions to prove that in Virginia, at least, this is al- ready true to a great extent. The inquiry, then, must and will come home to the minds of the Peo- ple—What have we gained by destroying the Bank of the United States? What have we gained, either for *the Constitution*, or for the safety of Liberty, or for an honest management of our public finances, or in any other aspect, by putting down one Bank, which had the independence to stand out against government, and putting up a league of State Banks, chosen by the pleasure of the Executive, to act as Government agents, and which for that reason, will *be under his influence?*

He who could apprehend danger from a Bank of the United States, so constituted as to be indiffer- ent to Executive favor, and can apprehend none from a league of State Banks, selected *by* favor, and which must, to *retain* favor, be compliant with Executive pleasure, must, at all events, have a strange obliquity of vision. Even should this league have less intrinsic influence than a National Bank, its necessary subserviency to, and union with, the Executive, must render it far more formidable. Already is the Executive power too mighty for both Houses of Congress.

We forbear to say any thing on the gross hypo- crisy which, throughout the war against the Bank of the United States, has professed to have a "hard money" system in view. The Executive has but swapped the U. S. Bank for State Banks. That single circumstance establishes the deceit with which it has acted. But every observing man foresees, from Executive measures, the indefinite multiplication of Banks. Instead of a gold and sil- ver reign, the suppression of the U. States Bank will inevitably produce five paper dollars for three that existed before. The Constitutionalists have honestly helped to put down the Bank; but in the selection of new agents, they will find themselves without a particle of influence.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A rumor alledges that the Tennessee delegation in Congress (Messrs. Grundy and Polk excepted) have addressed a note to Judge White, requesting to know if he will consent to become a candidate for the Presidency.

Judge McLean is fairly in the field, and, from appearances, is not likely to be withdrawn. Van, we opine, chuckles at the difficulty which the Whigs find in agreeing upon a candidate. It is the rock of safety to him, and well may he chuc- kle. It is also the rock, destined, we fear, to make shipwreck of the hopes of the great and glorious party which have unfurled the banner of opposition to Executive usurpation and Executive dictation of a successor, and well may every Whig patriot join in the lamentation which a parallel state of things, in England, extorted from the immortal Junius.—But the irretrievable step has not yet been taken. Let us, while we may, indulge the hope, fond though it be, that the opposition will yet combine its invin- cible strength to prostrate an usurping dynasty.—*Nil Desperandum.* The broad grins of the ene- my should operate as oil upon the waves. The hopes of Van Buren, Kendall, & Co., are in the dis- sentions of their opponents. Wherefore should not the Whig members of Congress meet in deli- beration, and suggest a Presidential candidate?—The foe will cant and slang-whang, but let them. It has, no doubt, many objections, but so has every other mode. They only will oppose it who are open or secret adherents of the Kitchen succession.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. FLEMING, OF BURKE,

In the Legislature of North Carolina, on the Resolutions to Instruct Mr. Mangum.

MR. SPEAKER: It is truly with feelings of em- barrassment that it has become my duty to intrude upon the patience of this House; and for the first time in my life I hazard the expression of my sen- timents in public, in regard to the political concerns of my country. In so doing, I have sincerely to regret that neither nature or industry have render- ed me more competent to advocate the rights of an honest, an independent, and an unsuspecting people, who by the management of party are about to be rushed precipitately into the admission of princi- ples which the mind, unruffled by passion and un- clouded by prejudice, would condemn as the effer- vescence of a zeal for *self-promotion*, rather than the dictates of sober judgment. From the array of party, and the excitement of feeling now manifest on this floor, I have no hope of altering the opinion of one individual; but, though satisfied of this, and conscious of my inability, were I to remain silent while a fiend, with a flag of truce in his front, ha- ving concealed behind all the elements of war, is en- deavoring to apply his torch to the citadel of Ame- rican liberty, I should feel that I was guilty of that cowardly dereliction of duty which for the sake of popularity shall never stigmatize my name.

There was a time, Sir, and that not far past, when I thought I was doing justice to myself and my country in voting with those who professed to have adopted for their motto the principle of "de- manding nothing but what was right, and of conce- ding nothing that was wrong." While they adhered to this, I was with them, and was proud to find that my sentiments corresponded with a majority of this honorable body. But little did I then think our Session was to be spent to no purpose but party gratification; and that the result of the Senatorial election was to pervert the sole object for which we have been sent here, and convert the assembled wisdom of the State into a political arena, torn by dissension, and thereby rendered totally inefficient to accomplish the grand objects which we are con- vened. Little did I think that, as apostates who had fallen from the true faith, we were so soon to be called on to immolate our liberties on the altar of ambition, kneel to the god of party, and embrace this modern *Molock* as the divinity of our adora- tion. What may be the sentiments of others, I know not—but, for one, I am unprepared for the sa- crifice. However much I may honor and advocate the course of the present Administration, I hope I shall always feel at liberty to judge freely of its acts, speak freely of its advocates, and caution my con stituents *at least* against the unhallowed efforts of party to bind them with a collar upon which is in- scribed—"*Support or dismissal—Loyalty is qual- ification*"—at once, not only depriving us of the checks and balances upon which we can depend for a pure Administration, but in derogation of the strongest principles of reason, denying that mutual obligation between the rulers and the ruled, admit- ted even where tyranny has swayed her despotic sceptre.

I must concur with the gentleman from Caba- rrus (Mr. Barringer,) and the gentleman from Beau- fort (Mr. Clark,) who addressed the House on the introduction of the Resolutions, that we have been sent here for other and nobler purposes than to reproach the conduct or stigmatize the character of any man, in the legitimate discharge of his du- ty, who has not transcended the powers and autho- rities guarantied him by the Constitution.

There is a more important question for our con- sideration, and one upon which our constituents ex- pected we should act. It is not merely who shall represent us, or how we shall be represented, but shall we have a population at all to represent? That the present posture of affairs is evidently tending to these consequences, cannot be denied by any in- dividual who has observed the tide of emigration daily flowing from our borders, and transporting beyond our limits talents, wealth, and population, whose enterprize finds no employment amid a com- munity distracted by political dissension; and, ha- ving despaired of obtaining those equal rights and privileges which are the peculiar attributes of Free- men, have gone to seek that protection among strangers which has been denied in the land that gave them birth. I now call upon the members of this House to say if they are prepared in a spirit of proscription to enter the Halls of National legis- lation, and there grapple, as their prey, the bright- est Star in our political coronet.

Sir, I am not the *sponsor* of Mr. Mangum, as it has been termed; with him I have no personal ac- quaintance, and in politics we differ. Of his course, the *sovereign people* have a right to judge; but, as the Representative of Freemen here, I am oppo- posed to establishing a *precedent* that will curtail the rights of a Senator by giving him instructions equivalent to a recall—thus making the caprice of a *party* in the Legislature, and *not the Constitu- tion*, the tenure of their office, to the utter perver- sion of that sacred instrument, which ought to be en- shrined in the heart of every American. Why does the Constitution prescribe a term of office to the Senator, if the whim of legislators is to drive him from his post? Why is the appointment for *even* a longer term than that of the President him- self? It is for the plain reason, that, as Executive advisers, they may not depend on him for promo- tion or continuance in office; but remain, like rocks whose base is immovable, a sure barrier of defence against the inroads of usurpation and the waves of passion that surge against the pillars of the Consti- tution during every Presidential canvass. Let us adopt the principle of instructing men out of office, and see what would be its effect. Suppose, for in- stance, that the next Legislature should have a majority opposed to the Administration—a case not at all improbable, as the difference is now compara- tively small—would they not take it for granted that we had done unto them as we would they should do unto us; and what would be your indig- nation to see instructions given to Mr. Brown, which, consistent with a course of honor, he could not comply with. Resignation is the alternative you yourselves suggest. Though feeling that injustice was done you, could you condemn the course of your opponents, having established the precedent for them? Justice requires that we should extend to others all the rights which we claim for our- selves, and that we should "cast the beam first, and then pluck the mote." The gentleman from Edgecomb, (Dr. Potts,) with more zeal than dis- cretion, repudiates the doctrine that a Senator who, as he correctly observes, is a *mere agnet* of the peo- ple, should substitute his will for the will of the peo- ple whom he represents; but he is unmindful that he, together with the rest of those with whom he acts in this case, are *mere agents* of the people, and are substituting their will for that of their constitu- ents. Let us beware, lest, in censuring Mr. Man- gum for that which liberality would suggest he did honestly, (however unwisely,) we do not subject ourselves to the same censure at the bar of public opinion, and from our constituents, whose agents we are.

The Senate of the United States censured the President, because they believed he was wrong.—He is a public officer, and *they* his constitutional advisers. We *instruct* Mr. Mangum to do what no high-minded honorable man can do, viz. undo his own Act and gainsay his own declaration. We are not his constitutional advisers, nor, at the time of the transaction referred to, in being, as a legis- lative body.

Again, the censure of the Senate is only decla- ratory in its nature, whereas the instructions here given are to operate as imperative and compulsory. There is another point which I wish to bring to the consideration of the House. The opposition to the Administration are a large and respectable *minority*. Among them are men who have re- flected honor upon North Carolina—men who have shone brilliantly in every station assigned them, and who have filled the highest appointments within the gift of the Legislature. Their opinions were once entitled to respect—if they are honest, and who *dare impugn their honesty*—are they not still entitled to respect? Apart from all other considerations, that liberality of feeling that ought to prevade every enlightened body, ought to be a guarantee against injustice. Rouse not resentment by oppression; for, when forbearance becomes a crime, resistance is a virtue. There are points beyond which forbearance knows no control—even extermination is preferable to a series of multiplied wrongs. CIVIL LIBERTY, the noblest achievement of man, is the pride of this age and of the Ameri- can people. In the language of Judge *Blackstone*, "it is rooted in our very soil." Touch but its harp, and the noblest chord in the soul of man will vibrate to the sound. Better is it then to meet upon those great principles of reason and justice, ordained by Heaven as the law of nature, and instinctively implanted in every human breast, than to subject the people of the State to the evils resulting from intestine commotions. The eyes of fifty thousand freemen are upon us, looking to their Representatives as the anchor of their hope; and shall we, by a blind infatuation, adopt as a pre- cedent a Resolution that ages yet unborn may re- gret? I repeat, we are assembled here under no ordinary degree of responsibility. We are the only legitimate tribunal to whom our constituents, the sovereign people, can look for justice, and rely for a true expression of their principles. Could we meet them after the passage of these infamous Resolutions, (as every honorable man must term a dishonorable instruction) and allege we had dis- charged our duty faithfully, in disfanchising one half the citizens of the State; or should we have the hardihood to assert it? Will the people sub- scribe to the doctrine? I have a better opinion of their judgment; and although it is possible, in these times of Party management, that the Resolutions may be sustained by the Legislature, I have no hesitation in saying that a majority of the freemen of the State would repel them with indignation. I hope, however, as Representatives of a high-minded people, you will consider the right of suffrage as the inalienable prerogative of freemen; and your votes, in this, and all other cases, jewels, commit- ted to your care under an implied contract that you will dispose of them neither through partiali- ty nor prejudice—neither for the promotion of friends, or the persecution of enemies—but that, guided by the dictates of honesty and justice, you will dispose of them with a sole eye to the public good. What, then, does the public good require? I will go farther, and ask what does the interest of the JACKSON PARTY require? Does it require an unrelenting persecution of all who *dare presume* to differ from them in opinion? If so, you are faithful advocates. I, however, had thought it was the previlege of freemen to differ, and also to express that difference. Are the Sedition Laws to be revived? Is this to be the reign of terror, and are gags to be placed in the mouth of every honest man who dares to speak freely of Execu- tive acts? If so, *God forbid* that I should be a suppliant tool engaged in erecting a throne of des- potism upon the ruins of a Republic. And as a matter of Party policy, (could I believe such sel- fishness polluted this Hall) should these Resolutions pass, they will do more to injure the cause of the Administration in North Carolina, and bring con- tempt upon ourselves, than all the artillery which the battlements of the enemy could hurl against us. There is a redeeming spirit in the people.—There is a hand to shield the just.

From whence come these Resolutions? and in what language are they couched? If I am cor- rectly informed, they come as a kind memento from a departing brother,* in testimony of his re- gard for our welfare, after his interest may have ceased to be one with ours. Woe to such regard! Woe to such prosperity! Were we to adopt it, "it would be more tolerable for many *cities* than for this." What is the language of the Resolu- tions? Read them! A request simple on their face, but containing all the element of deep laid artifice—an enemy in the camp, with a dagger in his bosom. Shall we be insultingly told that these Resolutions are expected to effect their declared object? Is there a man here who believes that the reversion of Mr. Mangum's vote would alter the Journal of the Senate? Will the combined talent of the nation rescind their own deliberate act?

Can a discerning people, sir, discover no other object in these Resolutions? The capacity of this House has been egregiously misconceived, if it was supposed we were thus easily to be duped. Let us unmask the monster, and his hideous deformity will appear—disperse the misty atmosphere that surrounds them and dismantle them of the drapery in which they are enveloped, and they are no- thing less than instructions to Mr. Mangum to RE- SIGN. This is the naked truth, and these the fangs they have studiously endeavored to conceal. Bet- ter had the instructions been divested of decep- tion, and then might the excuse of *honesty*, at least, been plead in their behalf. But, had the word *resign* appeared in the Resolutions, the tocsin of alarm would have been sounded, and the friends of freedom would have rallied to the rescue. It would have been rather too strong a dose to suit the pa- late of honest and independent patriots, who are unprepared to sacrifice their country's dearest in- terests on the altar of party. I hope, sir, that the result of the vote on the passage of these Resolu- tions will prove to our constituents that they have yet some free Representatives. I consider, Mr. Speaker, that in this question is involved an im- portant principle, viz: the right of instructing men from office, who have acted honestly, before their term has expired—a right, as I conceive, derogа- tory to the spirit of the Constitution. If none of the considerations I have mentioned will suffice to arouse you from slumber, I have only to say, sleep on—sleep on, until you are awakened by the clink- ing of the hammer that would rivet manacles to your wrists, and drive to despondence the last hope of a better prospect.

Sir, I have been insultingly told, by some, that he who was not a Party man, was not their man. I wish to be no man's man when I desert principle; neither is any man my man further than he adheres to the same rule. He that goes with party as well when wrong as when right, is every man's man but his own. I will support the Administration when I believe it right; I will oppose it when I believe it wrong. Who, in the days of the *framers* of the Constitution, ever heard of men's men? Those were the inspired minds that gave being to our free institutions. Then was our Govern- ment in its purity, and then was principle the tie that bound kindred souls together. *Now*, it has become far otherwise. Men have become the subjects of a blind idolatry, and scarcely can a *Door-keeper*, a *Wood-cut- ter*, or a *Shoe-black*, receive an appointment unless he belongs to the "Regency." The term "Republican," no longer means an advocate for the *Republic* or *Peo- ple*, but has become a cloak for arbitrary power. The pure principles which animated our forefathers in the contest for liberty, appears to have been entombed with their bodies. If there is a remnant left by which to mark their decendants, duty calls aloud for its interpo- sition in behalf of the infant, the mother, and the aged. Shall we bring confusion upon our wives and children, before this generation has passed away? Shall we suf- fer those Revolutionary Patriots who still linger amongst us, as if unwilling to take their exit until their de- cendants have realized the benefits of their achieve- ments, shall *they* bear to their departed friends the sad tidings of man's degeneracy? Will you give longer uneasiness to their declining age? Or, will you not send them to another and a better world, convinced that they have entailed upon their offspring the bless- ings of *Civil Liberty?* Civil Liberty means *equal li- berty*, and is especially adapted for the protection of the few. This is the Liberty of which that nation from which we sprung, (England, I mean,) was proud to boast. This is the Liberty for which her bold Lion reared his lofty crest, with fangs and talons pointed for a death-like vengeance. This is the Liberty of which our own blessed stripes are emblematic—this is the Li- berty for which the American Eagle, the most majestic bird that soars, displays an unfurled banner to the breeze, spangled with stars, to light a benighted world to free- dom. This is the Liberty which gives the American name a passport to honor in every clime. This is the Liberty for which those Heaven-born Patriots, that have gone before us, risked their lives and their fortunes, and sealed it with their blood; and this, too, permit me to hope, is the Liberty which it will be the anxious desire of you, as their offspring, to perpetuate. Never let it be said that we are the unworthy decendants of that illustrious race, or that mankind have degenerated in a land of Freedom; but prove to the world, in spite of sceptic reasoning, that man is capable of self-govern- ment, and that North Carolinians would be the last to erect a throne upon the ruins of their free institutions; that it is beneath the virtue of North Carolina's free-born sons to *crouch* to kiss the hand of loyalty, or *bow* the *knee* before the despotic frowns of power; but that they would wrench from tyranny its sceptre and its crown. And before these Resolutions pass, not only as your fel- low-citizen, but as the Representative of Freemen up- on this floor, and in their name, permit me to conjure you, as you respect yourselves, as you respect your character as a State, as you hold liberty dear, and by every tie that should bind man to his country, to strike a fatal and a deadly blow at the root of all party com- bination, which, under the mask of protection, would usurp our rights; and restore to their original purity, and hand down to posterity, not only unimpaired, but strengthened, that Republican form of Government, and those free institutions, we have inherited from our an- cestors, as the greatest benediction the God of Heaven has permitted any one man or set of men to transfer to another.

In conclusion, when the question is taken, I call for the *Yeas* and *Nays*, that an enlightened People, con- tending for nature's noblest boon, LIBERTY AND JUSTICE, may put their finger upon the man who acknowledges no law but caprice, no right but power, and is led by the flattery of party to forget the People. Be cau- tious in your decision, lest when reason shall return, you should be found upon the stool of repentance, de- serted by the *Sovereigns*, or bowing at the shrine of injured innocence, seeking to make reparation for the wrongs that you have inflicted upon your country. Act worthy of yourselves—act worthy of your calling—be guided, be governed, and dictated to, alone by that ward monitor, which rules in every man's heart, and teaches him his duty to himself, his duty to his fellow- man, and his duty to his God.

* It is understood that the gentleman who introduced the Resolutions is about to leave North Carolina.

PROTEST ON THE LAND BILL.

☞ The following is a copy of the "Protest" men- tioned in the last Carolinian, as having been presented to the Legislature of this State on the last day of its recent session, by Mr. Haywood, on behalf of himself and others who voted against the resolution in relation to an equitable distribution of the Public Lands:

PROTEST.

The undersigned, Members of the House of Com- mons, exercising a right secured by the Constitu- tion, do hereby dissent from, and protest against, certain resolutions relative to the public lands, which passed on the fifth day of January, 1835, and assign the following reasons.

The first resolution affirms, "that any Act by which Congress shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by whom they were origi- nally ceded to the Confederacy." 2d. "That any Act by which the minimum price at which these lands are *now* sold shall be reduced, would serious- ly affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by whom they were originally ceded to the Confederacy."

These two propositions are blended together in one resolution; so that those who could not vote for both, were prevented from supporting either one singly. It is undeniable that the members of the House of Commons are almost, if not altogether, unanimous in the opinion that a gratuitous dona- tion of the public lands to the States in which they may be situated, would be unjust to the other States, and would involve a breach of the public faith, whilst it was known that divisions existed among us as to the propriety of expressing the opinion contained in the second proposition before stated. Wherefore we think the majority owed it to the State not to pursue a course which precluded unani- mity upon the first question; and it would seem that we are warranted in protesting against its com- bination with another and distinct proposition.—The undersigned do not charge that it was designed to drive them from the support of the whole of the first resolution, by framing it so as to express one opinion upon two distinct propositions, yet they must vindicate their own conduct, by stating that, after the resolutions were introduced, and before they were adopted, remonstrance was vainly made against this combination of distinct questions; and all our attempts to amend were unsuccessful. The effect of it has been to force the undersigned to vote against that which they approved, in order to avoid sanctioning that which they could not approve; and it may be, that some of those who compose this majority, have voted in favor of that which they did not approve, in order to escape the neces- sity of opposing that in which they most heartily concurred. The latter conjecture will be strength- ened by comparing the vote which was taken upon the motion to insert the substitute proposed by one of the undersigned, with the vote upon the final passage of these resolutions. The ground assumed upon this point is further fortified by the fact that, after it was openly stated in the debate, by several of those who advocated these resolutions, that they were not intended for an indirect sanction of the bill commonly called 'Mr. Clay's Land Bill,' but that the speakers themselves approved of the veto- ing of that bill by the President, in consequence of the preference secured by it to the new States, a motion was made to amend the second resolution, in conformity with these declarations and yet the motion was rejected, upon the assumption; that they who moved the amendment were influenced by the sinister intention of defeating the resolutions, and that the amendment did not alter the meaning of the resolution as originally written.

We submit, further, that the view we have pre- sented of an unnecessary connexion of these two propositions in one and the same resolution, cannot be eluded upon the pretext that the *price* of the public lands is necessarily connected with the other question; because the price might be reduced to a nominal sum, as a means of giving these lands to the new States indirectly. For, let it be remem- bered, the amendment proposed by one of the un- dersigned, to this first resolution, declares that such donation, whether direct or indirect, would be a breach of public faith.

The reasons for which the undersigned could not approve of the second proposition, contained in the first resolution, are briefly these:

The subject is one of great difficulty, and is calculated to perplex the honest inquir- circumstances the most favorable for and yet the General Assembly of N were called upon to act, at a late peri sion, without any Report from the Committee to whom it had been Houses; whilst no good reason could a speedy determination of it by the agree that it is a matter upon which ture of a State cannot *enact laws*, but only *advise* the Federal Governme it is true, impetuously follow the pecuniary interests only, and readily the course which that interest alone every one must perceive that the ma- tion, being adopted by the new States,

ily produce collisions;—that if we advise Congress to regulate the price of the public lands to suit the interests and prosperity of the old States only, so may the new States demand that their interests and their advancement shall be exclusively consulted. The right of the latter to give their instructions, is as perfect as ours. At last, then, it must devolve upon Congress to legislate upon this subject, with a view to the rights, interest, honor, and prosperity, of *all the States*.

The undersigned do not undertake to determine that the price of our public lands is too high, or too low; but, in either case, the reason assigned in this resolution of advice to Congress, is, in our judgment, unworthy of our State, and unsuited to the character she has always deserved and always maintained for her devoted and patriotic attachment to the *Union* of the States,—an union which cannot be preserved, if each member of it acts upon the principle that her individual interest and prosperity must be exclusively recognized by the national councils.

The injury to our prosperity, which it was mainly urged (in the debate on these resolutions) a reduction in the price of our public lands would produce, is, that it would *increase emigration from North Carolina to the Western States*. Now this may or may not be true. But if true, does it form a just consideration, by which the Congress of the United States are to be influenced in regulating the price of the public lands? And if it were so, who can pretend that it is one of such prominency as to shut out all others from their view? To us it appears almost self-evident, that, supposing the reason to be good, the conclusion which follows from it must be, that the price of the public lands ought to be increased, nay, that *our Land Offices ought to be closed!* Moreover, if it were conceded that the prosperity of the new States injuriously affects the interests of the old ones, by withdrawing a portion of their population, we more than doubt the honor or justice of instructing our Representatives in Congress, who convene to legislate for *all* the western as well as the eastern, northern, and southern States, to contract the sphere of their political observation within bounds narrower than the *whole Union*; and to look at the interest and prosperity of a part *only*. We deprecate such a course, as selfish and unpatriotic; and we protest against it, as having a tendency to create dangerous jealousies and kindle the most invidious feelings among the States. It treats the new States as if they were foreign governments; and by regarding their prosperity, their honor, and their glory, as so many impediments to our own elevation.

We do not indeed admit the propriety, ordinarily, of sacrificing the rights of North Carolina, for promoting the interest of other sections of the country; but we likewise protest against the envious demand of regarding our interest alone, without respect to the rights of others. Not to enlarge more upon this topic, we earnestly ask with what decency can the Representatives of North Carolina denounce the selfish motives upon which alone rests this unfounded claim of a new State to the exclusive enjoyment of the common property of the Union, whilst the very grounds upon which we require them to resist that claim are neither less ignoble nor more disinterested? If our representatives must regulate the price of the public lands so as to retard the settlement of the new States, because it is *our interest to do it*, will not the new States be exonerated for claiming the exclusive ownership of the lands, because it is their interest to do so?

Further, we protest against the second Resolution: Because, after asserting that the public debt is paid, it erroneously concludes that, *therefore*, a distribution of the public lands ought to be made among all the States: Because, it requires that distribution to be made absolutely, and without reference to the situation of our national finances. No matter what may be the exigencies of the nation, no matter what the circumstances of the country, (so far as this resolution is concerned,) the stream of wealth which flows from this source of our National Treasury, and distributed among the States—even though there shall be a want for money to meet the legitimate expenditures of the Federal Government—it must not be supplied from the proceeds of the public lands: these must go to the States, and the National Treasury must be replenished by additional taxes, or by creating a national debt! Because, some of our purest and ablest statesmen have well doubted the constitutional power of Congress to become in any form the dispensers of public money or other bounties to the States; and this resolution not only acknowledges the right, but enjoins it upon Congress to exercise the doubtful power. Hence, too, some States which esteem their political principles 'filthy lucre,' would be constrained to refuse an acceptance of its proportion, whilst those which entertain different opinions would take theirs; and others, again, might barter their principles to secure a share of the spoils.

The undersigned refer to the substitute which was offered by one of them as an amendment to this resolution; and they confidently rely upon the judgment of an impartial people, that it affords a double guaranty against the dangers of corruption, from the unnecessary accumulation of national revenue on the one hand, and the fear of usurpation in the exercise of ungranted or doubtful powers by the Federal Government, on the other.

Finally, we protest against these resolutions being considered as instructions to our Senators, which, in our judgment they would be, if disconnected from the circumstances under which they passed the House of Commons: Because, it was distinctly avowed in debate, by some of those who advocated the passage of the resolutions, that they were not "instructions to our Senators," and this was acquiesced in by the silence of nearly all, if not every other member of the majority. Because, a large proportion of the members of the House of Commons, who had, during this Session, *denied* the right of the General Assembly to instruct the Senators, yet voted in favor of these Resolutions. Because, these resolutions were introduced, and the vote was finally taken at a late period of the session, and after many members had obtained leave of absence, and many others were not present to vote.

House of Commons, 10th January, 1835.

[illegible], William H. Haywood, Jr., Philip Irion, [illegible]. Braswell, John E. Brown, L. A. Gwyn, [illegible]er, James M. Hutchison, Thomas Talbot, [illegible] Register, Turner Bynum, J. L. Smith, [illegible], Thos. J. Judkins, L. H. Marsteller, [illegible]hee,

[illegible]ident was ordered to be spread at large [illegible]als of the House.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

[*Copied from the National Intelligencer.*]

ABSTRACT OF MR. CLAY'S REPORT

On the subject of the French Indemnity—presented to the Senate on the 6th instant.

The Report sets out with expressing the entire concurrence of opinion of the Committee with the President as to the justice of the claims for the payment of which the Treaty between the United States and France makes provision. They had their origin in flagrant violations of the law of Nations, and of our neutral rights for which the pretence alleged at the time afforded no justification. At the period of those aggressions, the Government of the United States would have been fully justified had it then appealed to arms to vindicate our outraged rights; and it was a fact known to those who were conversant with the history of the times, that the expediency of such a measure had been seriously considered in the councils of the United States. The election between the two belligerents, by which another Nation became the enemy at that time, arose not from any insensibility to the injuries received from France, but from considerations of a different nature. Restrained by prudential considerations from then making war upon France, the United States had yet resolved never to acquiesce in the wrong and injustice done to them, but to persevere in the demand of indemnity until it should be obtained. As early as 1812, one of our most distinguised citizens, appointed Minister to France, was instructed to demand reparation for these wrongs, and the demand had been persisted in by every Administration from that day down to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1831.

The report then goes on to say, that of these claims the amount had not previously to the Treaty been fully ascertained, and could not be exactly known until they were finally adjudicated; but the Committee concur entirely with the President in the opinion that the amount awarded by the Treaty, by way of indemnity, falls far short of the just claims of our citizens, including damages. The Treaty had nevertheless been received in this country with general satisfaction, for several reasons, but, more than all, for the reason that the People of the United States saw in it the removal of the only obstacle to perfect harmony between this country and a nation, the rememberance of whose ancient friendship was always dear to them. It had not been for a moment supposed that a Treaty between the two countries, being on the face of it a perfect obligation, would be violated by the failure of either party to perform the stipulations on its side, &c.; and so little did Congress apprehend such a state of things, that they passed several Acts founded upon the Treaty, one of which was to provide for the investment of the money to be received under the Treaty, in some productive fund, for the benefit of the claimants, until the adjudication of the claims should be completed. In consequence of this last provision, when the first instalment became due, a draft was drawn for the amount, the protest of which was the first notice of the non-execution of the Treaty. To the manner in which this draft was drawn, perhaps, on the scorce of formality or etiquette, some exception might be taken; but the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the mode adopted, of drawing for the money, was fully justified by the terms of the treaty. It is with profound regret, says the report, that the Committee have learnt the failure of the reasonable expectations of the Executive and of the country, as to the execution of the Treaty.

The report goes on to say, as the President in his message justly remarks, the idea of acquiescence in the refusal to execute the Treaty can never be for a moment entertained. The United States can never abandon their rights under it.—When negotiation for procuring the execution of the Treaty shall be exhausted, it will then be for the United States to consider what other measures are necessary to procure their rights to be respected. In the opionion of the President, that period has already arrived, and he has recommended to Congress to authorize Reprisals, in the event of a failure of France promptly to make payment, &c. The President, however, does not present the course of Reprisals as the only one open to Congress; but, by the admission of the alternative of waiting a further time for the action of the French Chambers, leaves to the choice of Congress the two courses, of further negotiation, or of a contingent measure which, in its consequence, may possibly lead to war. As to the latter course, if the habits, inclinations, and interests, of this People, are opposed to war when not unavoidable, with what added force do not all these objections apply to a war with an ancient ally, towards whom the People of the United States entertain the kindest sentiments!—Partaking of this sentiment themselves, the Committee extended their inquiry, first into the practicability and expediency of the peaceful alternative presented by the message.

The report here proceeds to a critical analysis of the correspondence (between our Minister and the French Ministry) which preceded the formation of the Treaty, showing, by various quotations from it, that, throughout the negotiation, the King of France evinced the most friendly feelings towards the United States, and took an unusual interest in the adjustment of the question between the two countries. Our Minister had been reminded, over and over again, of the difficulties which the Ministers would have to encounter from the Chambers in consequence of the Treaty, &c. To this history of the negotiation the Committee did not advert to justify the omission of the French Government to carry into effect the Treaty; the difficulty now experienced in the French Chambers being an affair between them and their own Government, and not between them and our Government. But the Committee had recurred to this correspondence, because, after the warnings which were given of the difficulties which would have to be encountered, a fair construction ought to be put upon the course of the King and his Ministers in this matter. If the King has throughout acted with good faith, and is still laboring to effect the passage of a bill in the Chambers to carry into effect the Treaty, it would be not only unjust, as respects the French Government, but impolitic, and unwise, as respects the claimants themselves, to throw obstacles in the way of the success of the King's exertions, by the adoption of rash or hasty measures, even contingently, which might convert some of the warm friends in the Chambers into bitter enemies of the claims.

The report then proceeds to the consideration of what has transpired since the ratification of the Treaty; carefully reviewing and analyzing the correspondence which has since passed between the Ministers of the two countries, &c. The Committee express the great pleasure they have in concurring with the President of the United States and Mr. Livingston in entire confidence in the good faith of the King, &c., as professed in several of the letters from our Secretary of State and our Minister in France; and they consider it due to candor to declare that they have seen no reason since to distrust the sincerity or perfect integrity of the King in this matter.

It having been arranged in the correspondence which followed the rejection of the bill by the Chambers, that this Government should await further action of the French Chambers before taking any other step, the Committee proceeded to examine on what ground the President now recommends action without waiting. They review the correspondence between the French Minister here and our Secretary of State, in reference to the supposed pledge of the French Minister for an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers. The Committee do not find such a pledge, though they find every assurance that the earliest practicable opportunity will be seized for pressing the bill upon the Chambers.

They find an expression of an expectation on the part of the President that the King will use his whole constitutional power, (which includes the power to convene the Chambers at any time,) but they do not find that expectation to have been responded to by the French Minister; or if it was, the document containing the response has not been communicated to Congress, &c., &c. If the Chambers had been convened earlier than usual, though nothing should have been done by them, at the time that Congress met, it is not probable, says the Report, that the President would have held the language towards France which is contained in his Message: nor would he, if he had known what subsequent intelligence has disclosed, that the Chambers were to meet on the 1st of December.

The reasons assigned by the French Minister for not calling an extra meeting of the Chambers, were plausible at least; and if they do not cammand conviction, would justly acquiescence in the course of the King, if, as the Committee are entirely convinced, throughout the negotiation, and on all occasions, before the treaty and after the treaty, the King has invariably shown an anxious desire for the satisfactory adjustment of the differences between France and the United States.—The opposition to the execution of the treaty had not proceeded from the King of France or his Ministers, but from the Chamber of Deputies.—Whilst these exertions are making by the French Government, the policy of this Government is to strengthen them—to second them—and, above all, to do nothing to impair the force of them.

The refusal of one branch of a Government, it is true, (says the report) to execute a Treaty, may be regarded as the refusal of the whole Government; but, when the head of the Government evinces the earnestness which has been shown in this case by the political head of the French Government, such a conclusion ought not to be hastily drawn. Upon the whole, the Committee are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when Congress is called upon to go into the consideration of the very serious question, whether they will enter into any measure for the purpose of taking into their own hands redress of wrongs by France. The Committee are of opinion that Congress ought to avoid any resort to war, or to the measures which may lead to it, and rather wait to see the result of the exertions which the French King is undoubtedly making to carry the Treaty into full effect.

The committee agree in opinion with the President, that we cannot now go behind the Treaty, that the question of the fact of wrong and the amount of indemnity must be considered as closed by it. But, for all other purposes, the committee say, the door is still open to negotiation. The misapprehensions on the subject of this treaty, and the claims of the United States, which appear to have existed in the French Chambers, and prevented their legislative action on the Treaty, may be removed by explanations, &c., which the United States should be ready and willing to make. We might indeed proudly and coldly hold up the treaty in our hands, and say to France, for our only argument, Here is your bond! But it is due to the dignity and the character of this nation to satisfy France and the world that, though she has given her obligation to pay the money, we would scorn to accept it if it could be shewn that it was not accorded in conformity to the principles of immutable justice.

Many cases have occurred in our history in which we have received from other nations injuries which, if so minded, the United States might have considered just cause of war, which might have been prosecuted at the expense of thousands of lives and millions of money. Other and better counsels, however, had prevailed, and peace preserved, with ultimate advantage to the country.—Even in the case of France, our claims, resisted for more than twenty years, have been at length acknowledged, as they ought to have been at first. We have the act of the treaty-making power for liquidating them, and, sooner or later, says the Report, the provisions of the Treaty must be fufilled by the other branches of that Government.

Here the Report goes on to say, the committee might stop, having expressed their opinion in favor of the alternative discussed. But they feel bound to say something on the other branch of the President's suggestion, that we ought to take redress into our own hands without further delay, should the approbation for the treaty not be forthwith made by the French Chambers. In regard to Reprisals, recommended by the Message as a pacific measure, the report says they are indeed not War, but they may lead to War. It is inconceivable that a powerful and chivalrous nation like France would quietly submit to the seizure of the property of its unoffending citizens pursuing a lawful commerce. In our own Constitution the power to grant letters of Reprisal is sufficiently classed among the powers of Congress, with the power to declare war; and the Committee are not satisfied that Congress can constitutionally delegate the power to make Reprisals. The committee cannot conceive, the Report says, any reason why an appropriation should not be made by the French Chambers to carry the Treaty into effect; but, even supposing it possible that their just expectation in this respect should be disappointed, the Committee, without entertaining an unreasonable distrust of the Executive, expresses the opinion that Congress ought to retain to itself the right of judging at what time, and upon what state of things, reprisals ought to be resorted to. For the present, the Committee are of opinion that Congress should refrain from any action which would evince a doubt of the sincerity of the French Government. The President has, indeed in his recommendation of Reprisals, sought to guard it from the imputation of being a menance. But, if followed up by an Act of Congress, that act might be liable to be viewed as a measure of intimidation. The French Government and People will look to our acts, and not to our professions, and Congress itself would do the same, were the present relations of France and the United States inverted, &c.

But, should the inquiry be made, if France persist in refusing to execute the Treaty, what shall then be done? the Report says the Committee will not anticipate such a result. They looked at things as they now exist, and will not attempt to anticipate the impenetrable future. This Nation has shown, when less powerful in numbers and resources than at present, that it knows how to vindicate its rights, when a resort to measures of redress is expedient and proper. When necessary, we shall not shrink from what duty may again demand of us. Whenever the occasion may arise, it cannot be doubted that our united counsels will triumphantly maintain the rights, the honor, and the interests, of the country, by all the means within their power. As things now are, however, the Report concludes by saying that the Committee think it expedient to leave Congress unfettered and free to act according to circumstances as they may hereafter occur.

The Report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the United States the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

STATE RIGHTS "GOING AHEAD."

From the New-York Advocate.

We are happy to see that the *State Rights Association* in this City have become organized, and are proceeding to business in earnest and in good faith. In this benighted section of our country, where the Administration is a *party*, and the Opposition are a *party*—where every thing is scouted and discountenanced, by the leaders and the servile press, that does not come in aid of, or chime in with, the views and calculations of the present moment, nothing like liberal speculation upon political subjects will be listened to by either class. In this respect (thanks to party machinery) the State of New York is about as far behind the rest of the Union and the age, as the French claims are of being paid—at least a quarter of a century. But the days of personal parties and partizans are numbered; they cannot control public opinion much longer; the People are beginning to inquire, "*cui bono?*" they are beginning to think, and, ere long, they will be willing to read, and, understanding their rights, they will soon discover the course that their duties require them to pursue. The party press too—slavish as its course has been and yet is in most cases—begins to flutter in the wind. Symptoms of restlessness appear in some quarters, and when the excitement progresses a little further, their interest, if not their principles, will decide the matter; they must advocate democratic principles, or the people will not support them.

In the proceedings which follow, there is one resolution recommending a *Convention of the States*, for the purpose of amending the Constitution, which cannot be too soon or too earnestly pressed upon the consideration of the public. This is a very weighty and important political movement, and, under any circumstances, will require a considerable length of time to bring it to a consummation. That some amendment is required, is hardly doubted by any one. The absurdity of permitting the doctrine of *constructive* or *implied powers* to be exercised by Congress, or by any officer of the Government, can no longer be tolerated in this country with safety. The pregnant instances of abuse, both in the Legislative and Executive departments of our Government, call aloud for reform. The Constitution must be so drawn as to be perfectly intelligible without a glossary; and especially no powers must be conceded or granted that are not "specified in the bond" of the Union: nothing should be left to construction or implication.

We have often alluded to the imperfections of the present Constitution of the United States; we never have, nor do we now, propose to specify them in detail, or to discuss the question at large; our object at present is merely to point to the following resolutions of the Association, as subjects worthy of the serious consideration of the public.

STATES RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the "New York State Rights Association" was held on the 18th of December, 1834.

The Message of Governor Tazewell, to the Legislature of Virginia, having been read—

It was moved and carried, that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions and submit them to the Association.

The Committee, by their Chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the political intelligence, sound republicanism, elevated feeling, and undeviating adherence to State Rights, which have ever characterized the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, give her an honorable pre-eminence among her sister States; that the important exigency of the present time requires her to take the same lead in support of the assailed rights of the States and the People which she did in '98; and that every sincere democrat will be proud to follow, in the path of principle, one so well entitled to his utmost confidence.

Resolved, That the late message of Governor Tazewell is worthy of democratic Virginia, and will receive the hearty approbation of all whose democracy does not consist in the mere assumption of a name, or a servile adherence to the usages of a dominant party which has abandoned its fundamental principles, and relying upon its discipline and conscious of it power, now exhibits a reckless disregard for even the appearance of political consistency.

Resolved, That the obvious tendency to consolidation of the movements of the Federal Government; the encroachments of the Executive; the growing laxity of constitutional construction; the conflicting claims of State jurisdiction and Federal power, which are constantly agitating the country and threatening the ties of the Union—all proclaim the necessity and expediency of A CONVENTION OF THE STATES for the purpose of settling differences, securing rights, preventing future dissention, and perpetuating the existence of our Federal system.

Resolved, That, believing A CONVENTION OF THE STATES essential to the preservation of their reserved rights, the continuance of the delegated powers of the Federal Government, and the Union of the States, this Association doth recommend the same to the earnest consideration of the friends of State Rights, Union, and a true democratic construction of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this Association has no preference for men, except as connected with a maintenance of correct principles, and is therefore not inclined to enlist under the banner of any particular individual as a candidate for the Presidency, to gratify personal partiality or State pride—to enjoy the triumphs of ambition or obtain the spoils of office; but it is decidedly opposed to any scheme of a party convention, in which a [illegible] of nominal republicans and practical consolidationists may contrive to obtain a controlling influence, and by the aid of which, some aspiring politician, who is identified with anti-democratic doctrines and measures, may be presented to the people—perhaps under the [illegible] ing name and with the fabricated sanction of a [illegible] cratic candidate, and succeed by the ingenious deception. Among the requisite accomplishments of the [illegible] tion of statesmen in whom democrats can confide fitted to discharge with fidelity and prudence the [illegible] and responsible duties appertaining to the Chief Ma[illegible] tracy of this Union, they recognize a consistency democracy, proved not merely by professions, but [illegible] loped in conduct, a known attachment to State R[illegible] and an "unqualified and uncompromising hostility every species of consolidation.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

S. R. KIRBY, Recording Secretary.

From the Raleigh Star.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following proceedings in the House of [illegible] mons, took place on Saturday and Monday, the and 5th instant, on the Resolutions in relation the distribution of the proceeds of the Public L[illegible]

When the order of the day was announced Henderson rose and stated the object in [illegible] them forward at this time; took a cursory [illegible] at the present prospect of the country, and [illegible] fanciful and classic style, depicted the most [illegible] ence upon the country that could be effected we the funds to aid us in carrying out the [illegible] sires of every patriot of the land. Mr. H[illegible] son disclaimed any intention of making a [illegible] on the subject; but only desired to throw the [illegible] ject open to the House for discussion.

Mr. Norcum and Mr. Haywood both [illegible] the floor; but Mr. Norcum being in advance ceeded in gaining it. He informed the H[illegible] he had risen to make a speech on the sub[illegible] as he believed it to be a subject of more [illegible] ance than any subject which had engaged [illegible] tention of the House for many years, he [illegible] their attention to the reflections he had m[illegible] it, and particularly that portion of its [illegible] who were opposed to the Resolutions; for [illegible] he could convince any unbiased mind, or [illegible] to conviction, that this measure was al[illegible] last, if not the only hope, left North Car[illegible]

Mr. Norcum then entered into the histor[illegible] acquisition of these lands, from the time [illegible] II, up to their cession to the General Gover[illegible], and showed clearly that, since the object for which they were ceded had been answered, they of right should revert back to us. Having fixed the right, he went on to prove, from what had passed, that if we did not secure them soon, or before the next census was taken, and the new members under it from the West had taken their seats, we never would get their proceeds; but they would ultimately pass into the hands of the Western States.

Mr. Norcum then described the present melancholy condition of North Carolina—asked if any had devised, or could devise, means to change her condition without this fund—argued that she could be regenerated only by a system of Internal Improvement so general in its character as to [illegible] throughout the State, and by Public Schools. Mr. N. then showed, by estimates, that it would take from four to six millions of dollars to effect these objects. That to attempt to tax the people in their present condition, to an amount necessary even to keep down the interest on this sum, would be impossible, even could she borrow the *principal*, which he doubted. Finally, that this project held out to his mind the only feasible scheme whereby the means could be raised to effect these desirable ends. Mr. N. held the floor about an hour; and, throughout his argument, was listened to with the greatest attention and respect by the House.

Mr. Haywood then followed with a short speech, professing not to understand the subject, and stating that, as it was a subject involved in great difficulty, he moved to refer it to a committee. Mr. Graham followed, and opposed the motion; and, to shew that this question was *not* involved in any *difficulty*, but its history and bearing well known, entered into a discussion of the subject, in a speech about an hour's length, concurring in Mr. Norcum's views, and illustrating and embellishing the subject with a force of reason and eloquence not often heard here. Mr. Haywood then withdrew the motion, as the visible effects produced on the House by Messrs. Norcum and Graham had shewn him the party was taken from the control of its leaders. They commenced a series of measures to gain time and rally the party against the resolutions. A skirmishing was kept up until dark, when the House adjourned.

On Monday, the war commenced with a long *party Jackson* speech from Mr. Bragg. Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, had been occupied in drilling the party; so that by this time they had grown from 8 or 10 to about 40. Mr. Haywood offered substitutes up to the last gasp; but the House voted down all motions for delay, and all substitutes offered.

During the day, Mr. Outlaw handled Mr. Bragg without gloves, and made a strong argument on the subject, which received much attention. By sun down, the leaders of *the party* had been so completely demolished, as to give up the contest, and when the vote was called for, *the party* fled over to the support of the opposition. They could stick very well until the yeas and nays were called, where the people could see who were in fact for them, and who for *party measures*. Some ran, some dodged, but the mass came over and voted against Jackson's great land scheme—82 to 32.

It was amusing to by-standers, who were in the secret, to see what desperate efforts were made to rally the party, and to look on the writhings of the managers under the force of sound sense and reason. Had Mr. Haywood succeeded in getting the floor first, he would have cut off debate on their merits by moving to lay them on the table, and would thus have defeated them; but Mr. Norcum appeared, from some remarks that fell from him, to have anticipated that move, and so got the start of Mr. Haywood.

In the Senate, *the party* succeeded by getting the floor, moved to lay them on the table, cut off the debate, and, by a few votes, gained their end. But the people will look at the Journals, and see through this. They will show these gentlemen that their love for Jackson and party is not to, and shall not prevail in their public servants *over*, their love for the State.

Executive Patronage.—"It has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

The Country owes its thanks to Mr. Calhoun for his resolution, and for his offering to grapple with an evil the most alarming to every Republican, and the most annihilative of a Republican character, of all under the united influence of which the Federal Government has made the people of the United States to groan.

To trace the rapid and overshadowing growth of Executive patronage, to demonstrate the incompatibility of so enormous a power in one man's hands with the preservation of Liberty, to depict its abuses for the corrupt purposes of rewarding favorites, punishing opponents, and ministering to ambition, and to suggest the means remedying the dangerous and growing vice, is a task well worthy the abilities of the first living Statesman. It is peculiary appropriate to John C. Calhoun, the true Representative of the revolution of 1801.

We heard loud and incessant complaints from Jacksonism, of the immensity and abuse of Executive patronage, in the Administration of Mr. Adams. The evil has grown with the most dangerous celerity. Let us see if Jacksonism will aid in its reformation.—*Richmond Whig.*

The following resolutions have been submitted to the Legislature of Alabama, by Mr. LEWIS, of Benton County:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened*, That whereas, by the message of his Excellency the President of the United States, it is apparent "that injurious effects resulting from American claims upon the French nation have arisen, by which the interest and character of both countries may be especially affected; and whereas, also, it is apparent that the United States have acted with moderation in the prosecution of a just and acknowledged claim—relying upon the faith promises and integrity of the French King—in which thus far they have been deceived, and not treated with that respect and credit which one independent nation owes another:

Therefore be it resolved, For the purpose of protecting the just claims of our citizens, and sustaining the honor of the American name, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and Representatives requested to sustain the President in the course marked out in the message, or such other as may hereafter become necessary from the attitude assumed by France on this question—or by the rights which belong to us as a free and independent people, jealous of their honor and prepared to sustain it whenever necessary."

What else could be expected from a County named after the notorious *Benton?*

THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the late annual meeting of the Stockholders of that Institution:

James Owen, Wm. B. Meares, Edw. B. Dudley, A. J. De Rossett, P. K. Dickinson, Gabriel Holmes, Thos. H. Wright, John D. Jones, John Wooster, Robt. H. Cowan, Samuel Shuter.

We learn that the Bank has determined to make loans hereafter payable in four instalments at ninety days.

A resolution was also adopted, vesting the Directors at Wilmington, and at the Office at Fayetteville, and Agencies at Salem and Hillsborough, with full power to adjust, compromise, and discharge, all of that class of debts under the head of "suspended, doubtful, and bad," and report the same at the next meeting, when the new Stockholders will participate in the interests of the Institution.

The meeting adjourned to Monday 27th April.

Fayetteville Observer.

Governor Swain's Message and Inaugural Address.—Every true North-Carolinian, who feels that the character of the State is intimately connected with the reputation of her public men, cannot but be gratified at the wide circulation which these papers have obtained in our sister States. There is not a single instance within the limits of our exchange list from Maine to Louisiana, where notice has been taken of either, that testimony is not borne to the decided ability and lofty patriotism of the author.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mad Dogs.—For some weeks past considerable alarm has been created in this county by the appearance of several Mad Dogs in this village and other parts of the county. Too much caution cannot be observed.—*Oxford Examiner.*

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE MAILS

To and From Salisbury.

The Great Northern Mail arrives on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between 12 M. and 3 P. M.—Departs on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 8 and 11 A. M.

The Great Southern Mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between 8 and 11 A. M.—Departs on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

The Great Western Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.——Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M.

The Direct Raleigh Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.——Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M.

The Cheraw Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

The Fayetteville Mail (via Lawrenceville) arrives on Sundays, at 6 P. M.—Departs on Tuesdays, at 6 A. M.

The Fayetteville Mail (via Moore Courthouse) arrives on Mondays, at 10 A. M.—Departs on the same day, at 12 M.

The Statesville Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 7 P. M.—Departs on Fridays and Sundays, at 6 A. M.

The Mocksville Mail arrives on Saturdays, at 10 A. M.—Departs on the same day, at 12 M.

The Jersey-Settlement Mail arrives on Mondays, at 10 A. M.—Departs on same day, at 12 M.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, January 24, 1835.

☞ We do not feel ourselves called upon to make any apology to our patrons for the almost entire occupancy of our to-day's paper by political articles. The importance of those articles commend them to the attentive perusal and serious consideration of every reader of our journal.

☞ PROTESTS are all the rage with the immaculate Jackson Party. Following the lead of their chief, a devoted gang of fifteen ("few, but undismayed,") in our late House of Commons, showed their submissiveness to the collar, by protesting against a set of resolutions, passed by a large majority, on the subject of the Public Lands.

We have given this new Protest at large in this paper; and it is only necessary to call the attention of the discerning reader to its labored and twisted style, to expose its object.

Having but just returned to our editorial desk, and our time being occupied by more interesting and important business that has accumulated upon our hands during our attendance in the Legislature, we have not leisure, at present, to analyze this extraordinary production. But we must say that the general reasoning of the document is in perfect keeping with the principles of *the party*, and that its cant about enlarged patriotism, and State dignity, come with a most *imposing* grace from gentlemen who but a few weeks before sacrificed the dignity of poor old North Carolina to gratify a miserable cabal at Washington!

The whole mystery of the affair will be solved by adverting to the fact that some two years ago a bill passed both branches of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, and was *vetoed* by our infallible President.

It is the rule of action, if not the avowed maxim, of "the faithful," that their veiled prophet cannot err. If he compares a little cloud to a weasel, they are ready to see its likeness to nothing else; but, let him instantly say it is more like a *whale*, and forthwith their accommodating optics discover the very *mammæ* of the monster.

I had rather, at once, "be a dog, and bay the moon," than be the *image* of a *man*, and wear *the collar*.

☞ In the Richmond Enquirer, of the 13th instant, we find part of another letter from the *unerring* correspondent at Raleigh.

The writer assures Mr. Ritchie that North Carolina is still under the yoke, and her people as much as ever devoted to the military idol, "altho' some would-be-prominent *politicians* have managed to create slight jealousies in some parts of the State."

"Would-be-prominent politicians," say you? We thank thee for the word, long as it is.

Art thou not one of those "would-be-prominent politicians," who aspired to be, and was considered by some of the credulous herd, a proper bell-wether, until the Halifax and Wake leaders seduced all but THREE of the flock from following your bell? And if thou hast been so e-gre-gi-ous-ly deceived by those under thine eye, and, as thou supposed, under thy thumb, with what confidence canst thou speak of the future course of the freemen of North Carolina? We would advise you, sir, if you wish to preserve your character *even* with the prophet of Richmond, to be more chary.

He who foretold, with such miraculous precision, the curse of Jacksonism, will hardly forgive those who, by false or rash assurances, mislead him into predictions that may jeopardize his own fame.

As to Judge Mangum, whom you, with so much disinterestedness, advise to resign, we hope he will follow the dictates of his own good judgment, and the counsel of his *friends:* these will urge him to maintain his high and honorable stand in defence of the Constitution of his country, maugre the threats of the triumvirate, backed by their respective legions.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, lately presented to the Senate of the U. States, by Mr. Clay, is too long a document to find a place entire in our columns; and we therefore have to be content with presenting an abstract of it in to-day's paper. The reader will find in it the conclusions at which the Committee arrive, without the extensive reasoning into which they enter—the *pith* of the Report, without its great length.

On the 14th instant, the Report was acted upon in the Senate; and, after considerable debate, the resolution accompanying it was amended to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France."

Thus amended, the vote was taken upon its passage, by ayes and noes, and it was *carried unanimously*—forty-five Senators being present.

☞ The House Committee on Foreign Relations consists of nine members. A vote was taken in this body, after Mr. Clay's Report had been presented to the Senate, for the purpose of determining whether a Report should be made in favor of the course recommended by the President, and resulted as follows:

For the President's recommendation,	3
Against it,	6
Majority for an adverse Report,	3

This vote settles the question of peace or war with France, at least for the present. It is cause for congratulation to the country, that, in so important a case as this, blind partizanship has given place to sober reflection and patriotic action.

☞ We learn, by the last advices from Washington, that Judge Duval has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that Roger B. Taney has been nominated to the Senate, by the President, to fill the vacancy. The Senate has once already refused to confirm this gentleman in an appointment conferred on him by the President, because he had proven himself too supple a tool in the hands of power; and, as that office was one of far less importance than that he is now nominated to, we look with confidence for his second rejection by the Senate.

☞ THE LAST HUMBUG,

Or the 8th of January Celebration at Washington.

We lately informed our readers that arrangements were made at Washington City, by the "Republican Members of Congress," with Col. Richard M. Johnson at their head, to enact another part of the serio-comico-burlesque of "The Humbug." On the 8th of January, the said farce was brought forward, accordingly; and, if we take the Globe's account of the affair, it passed off with great *eclat*.

A grand dinner was served up for these "glorification-jollifiers," at Brown's Hotel. Thomas H. Benton was appointed President of the Day, assisted by thirteen Vice-Presidents—among whose names we observe that of Bedford Brown of North Carolina.——Judge White, of Tennessee, was offered the honor of a Vice-Presidency at the dinner, but declined it. The President and Vice-President of the United States, the Heads of the Departments, and the Foreign Ministers, were invited guests, and generally attended.

After the cloth was removed, and the "REPUBLICAN Members of Congress" began to "fill up" with wine, they became quite talkative and boastful over their cups; and we must say that a majority of them acted *their parts* in good style. In reply to calls from the company, they were addressed and toasted successively by Messrs. Benton, Polk, King, Woodbury, Bell, Forsyth, Cass, Dickerson, Wayne, Tallmadge, White of Tennessee, isaac hill, Barry, Butler, and R. M. Johnson. It is needless for us to say what were the topics upon which these gentlemen founded remarks addressed to *such* a company, assembled for *such* a purpose. Suffice it, that every change of tune was rung upon the great victory at New Orleans on the 8th of January 1815, and the GREAT VICTORY at Washington on the 1st of January 1835.—Verily, if there is any TRUTH in *Republicanism*, we shall have to acknowledge that Gen. Jackson gained both of these triumphs without any assistance whatever, as many of these "*Republican* members of Congress" insist upon it that HE has paid off the National Debt, and that without him it could not have been done!!!

We give below such of the Regular Toasts as we think "Republican" in sentiment, and such of the Volunteer Toasts as are most likely to interest our readers.—We have passed over battalions of sentiments having nothing to recommend them to those who are too free and honest to bow in idolatrous man-worship, and nothing to excuse them but the *hope* and belief that they were tendered by individuals who at the same moment were *laboring* under the effects of wine. It will strike the reader that *some* of the following toasts are not altogether orthodox with Jacksonism.—Even the P. Master-General divides the credit of the first victory between Gen. Jackson and Gen. Coffee, and says not a word about the latter; and Tecumseh-killer, too, only touches at the battle—*even* he says nothing about the payment of the Public Debt: this is an "unkind cut," but we felt sure that Col. Johnson was too sensible long to give his countenance to so bare-faced a *cheat* as that endeavored to be palmed upon the People by persuading them that Gen. Jackson himself had relieved the nation from debt.

REGULAR TOASTS:

1. *Our National Independence:* Shadowed forth by the heroism of our fathers at Bunker-Hill; confirmed by the valor of our troops at New Orleans; perfected in glory by the extinguishment of the National Debt.

2. *The Union of the States*—Its formation exemplified the wisdom, its preservation has tested the worth, of popular liberty.

3. *The Federal Constitution*——Best defended when least aided by addition, construction, or usurpation.

4. *State Rights*—Older than the rights of the Union; equally essential to freedom; worthy of preservation at the same hazard.

22. *The Source of Political Power*——It becomes powerless only when its voice shall be disregarded by assumed authority.

23. *The True American System*—In which each interest supports all interests, and all interests support each interest.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS:

The President of the United States did not attend, but forwarded the following toast:

The payment of the Public Debt: Let us commemorate it as an event which gives us increased power as a nation, and reflects lustre on our Federal Union, of whose justice, fidelity, and wisdom, it is a glorious illustration.

By Mr. Van Buren, Vice President of the U. States. Those great elements of power—an increasing population—ample and unencumbered resources, and a jealous regard for national honor.

By T. H. Benton, Senator from Missouri.—*President Jackson:* May the evening of his days be as tranquil, and as happy for himself, as the meridian has been resplendent, glorious, and beneficent, for his country.

By W. R. King, Senator from Alabama.—*Nathaniel Macon:* Through a long and eventful life, the devoted and consistent advocate of the rights of the People. He was the fast friend of Thomas Jefferson, as he now is of Andrew Jackson.

By the Hon. Mr. Cass.—While we honor the living, let us remember the dead—the memory of those who lived for their country, and died in her cause.

By the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Postmaster-General.—*The memory of Gen. Coffee:* A rapid movement of his troops, unparalleled in history, contributed much to aid the Hero who saved the city of New Orleans, and nobly sustained the honor of his country.

By Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.—*Genl. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans:* He prevented *booty*, and he protected *beauty*.

By Mr. Brown, Senator from North Carolina.—*The Administration of the General Government:* That system is the most republican, which repudiates the doctrine of extravagant expenditures, and that a "public debt" is a "public blessing," and which exacts from its citizens a sufficiency alone for its economical support.

By Mr. Manning, Member of Congress from South Carolina.—The Government of the United States, to endure long, and to answer the purposes for which it was instituted, must, under equal laws, with equal burdens, diffuse equal benefits.

By James Buchanan, Senator from Pennsylvania.—*The memory of William Lowndes:* The author of our "Sinking Fund." His enlightened wisdom in devising this act, and the energy and economy of Gen. Jackson's Administration in completing its execution, have presented to the world the novel and grand spectacle of a great nation relieved from the burden of a public debt.

By Mr. Bynum, Member of Congress from North Carolina.—*The Union and Sovereign Rights of the Confederated States:* A just regard to each, is the surest preservative of the liberties of the people, and of the permanence of our republican institutions; he is an unsafe depository of the liberties of freemen, who would sacrifice the one at the shrine of the other.

By Mr. Hawkins, Member of Congress from North Carolina.—*The Whigs of the Revolution, and of the Battle of N. Orleans:* The true Whigs of the country.

By Mr. Sevier, Delegate from Arkansas.—*The future States of Arkansas and Michigan:* They are of full age, and want their free-papers—none of your bolting or dodging, "Uncle Sam," but be honest, and give liberty to your wards, for they are one-and-twenty.

By Mr Coffee, Member of Congress from Georgia.—*The United States and the separate States:* Each Sovereign to the extent of its delegated and reserved powers; and upon the exercise of them alone, will finally depend the perpetuity of the Union.

By Mr. Schenck, Member of Congress from N. Jersey.—*State Rights and National Rights:* Both safe in the keeping of an intelligent and patriotic people, alike jealous of their personal principles and national honor.

By A. J. Donelson, Esq., Private Secretary of the President of the United States.—*The Hon. Edward Livingston, our Minister at Paris:* Worthy of our remembrance on an occasion which commemorates the glory of his country.

By F. P. Blair, Esq., Editor of the Globe.—*William C. Rives:* The Virginian who nobly illustrates the principles which have raised the renown of his native State.

By Mr. Huntington, Member of Congress from New York.—*The Sovereignty of the States, and the State Sovereignties:* Correctly defined and pertinaciously maintained.

By Mr. Beaumont, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.—*The Extinguishment of the Public Debt:* Let the expectations of the friends of the country be realised by a consequent reduction in the drafts upon their industry; and let not this celebration be but a solemn mockery.

By J. M. Walker, of Illinois.—*The National Debt, and the Bank of the United States:* The extinguishment of the one, destroys all pretext for an oppressive tariff; and the downfall of the other, rivets the patriot's confidence to the unerring judgment of a free and enlightened people.

By Col. R. E. W. Earle.—*The memory of Gen. J. Coffee:* One of the prominent actors on that glorious day, the anniversary of which we celebrate.

The following sentiment was sent by a Lady:

Gen. Jackson.—In the chivalry of the soldier, the devotion of the patriot, the sagacity of the statesman, and the urbanity of the gentleman, he constitutes a model that adorns and elevates his country.

☞ We "take the responsibility" of recommending to the WHIGS throughout the country the FOURTH OF JULY next as a *proper* day upon which to celebrate the extinguishment of our National Debt.

COLD WEATHER.

The recent prevalence of cold weather is spoken of in our exchange papers from all parts of the country. It is represented to have been unprecedentedly intense in many places; and we regret to see several cases of death by freezing, mentioned in the Northern papers. In Albany, N.Y., the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 30 degrees below zero on the morning of the 4th of January, and did not rise more than four degrees at any time during the day. Other places in the North and East were visited by like degrees of cold.

This reminds us that we must have been in error, two weeks ago, in announcing the arrival of Winter in our town.—Our excuse to the old gentleman is, that we were ourself confined to a sick room, by an attack of the *winter* fever; which fact, together with reports brought in by our friends, induced us to believe that he had actually taken up his residence in these regions.—It now appears, however, that he was at that time "in the full tide of successful experiment" at the head-quarters of Regencyism, in the Empire State.

A friend says that, at any rate, he must have looked over this way and *breathed* very hard.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.

"*Danville* (Va.) *Reporter.*"—Joseph C. Megginson, Esq., has recently retired from the editorial charge of the above named journal; and it is again placed in the hands of Benjamin W. S. Cabell, Esq., its former able and zealous editor. The Reporter is a valuable State Rights paper; and any regret that we might feel at the loss of Mr. Megginson from its editorial conduct, is lessened by the fact that it has descended to hands so well calculated to keep up the high character it has heretofore sustained.

"*Camden* (S. C.) *Journal.*"—This paper has also lately changed hands. Thomas W. Pegues, Esq., has disposed of the establishment to John C. West, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville. The new editor exhibits no small degree of talent and editorial tact in his original articles; and we look to the "Journal" as an interesting and able contemporary.

"*Edgefield* (S. C.) *Carolinian.*"—J. W. Wimbish, Esq., has retired; and J. P. Carroll, Esq., is to be the future conductor of the above journal. His introductory to its patrons speaks well for his talents. He has our good wishes for extensive success in his new vocation, as well on account of his principles agreeing with our own, as because he is our *namesake*.

☞ A portion of the Members of the Ohio Legislature, and the citizens of Columbus, have lately united in a nomination of Judge McLean for the next Presidency of the United States.

The Alabama Legislature, by a considerable majority, has lately nominated Judge White, of Tennessee, for the same office.

The same body also passed resolutions requesting Mr. Moore, one of the United States Senators from that State, *to resign his seat!!!* There can be no dispute about collarism in the Legislature of Alabama.

☞ *The way they do things in Delaware!*—While other Legislatures are endeavoring to compel Senators to vacate their seats, by instructions and requests, this democratic and patriotic little State has actually refused to accept the tendered resignation of one of her Senators; and, after *protesting* against his withdrawal from their service, the Legislature re-elected him for another term, by two-thirds of all the members. Mr. Clayton is a sound and honorable man, and we shall be glad if this movement in the Legislature of his State—alike creditable to the State and her Representative—can secure to the Constitution, in the Senate, the aid and support of his talents and voice.

☞ William A. F. Davidson, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, has obtained County Court Licenses from the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

☞ **Insure your Property!**——The Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, commenced business on the 10th January. The owners of property should avail themselves of this favorable occasion to secure themselves against loss or damage by fire.—When the devouring element is raging, the gratifying reflection that "my property is insured," is cheaply bought by the premium which is required annually to be paid to an insurance company for it.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Mr. Editor: I heard some strange rumors as to the manner in which *the party* that now rule the destiny of North Carolina managed *their* affairs at Raleigh during the late session.

Can any one inform the public by what means the majority in the Assembly—*the party*—have been able to secure a life estate in the services of the late Attorney General *de jure*, by retaining him *de facto?*

In the caucus that was held to nominate his successor *de jure*, what was the relative strength of the three great aspirants, who contended for the honor of being the leader of the Van Buren forces, and for the spoils of office?

Is it true that the Van Buren of North Carolina, the would-be magician of "the old North State," was made to feel that with the *real democracy (!!)* with which he is associated, he is estimated in the poor proportion of 16 to 58? and that, in the same caucus, the organ of the Warren junto—the correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, "who never deceived" old lady "*Verite sans Peur*,"—could count only three faithful adherents?

Is it known which was the most numerous in the caucus, the officers or the privates—the rank or file—of *the party?*

Finally, did the mover of the resolution, requiring that the *late* Attorney General should be retained to assist in the management of the important land suits in the Federal Court, consider his resolution a compliment to the learning and ability of the new Attorney General, whose duty it is to attend to such matters?

Q IN THE WOODS.

[To the *whole* of the foregoing queries we cannot give an answer; but we will reply, as far as we are credibly informed upon the subject.

All our *National*, and *some* of our *State* affairs, were settled by caucuses this winter—by midnight meetings in back rooms, where none but graduates of the Van Buren College were permitted to attend and vote.

It was at a meeting of this sort Mr. Daniel received 52 votes as *the party* candidate for Attorney General, Mr. Haywood 16, and Mr. Bragg 3!!!

It is said that there were more officers in expectancy, in the caucus, than privates; but, as there were not, then, chances of promotion for all, they agreed, like the boys in Gotham, to be Captain *turn-about;* and "another DANIEL came to judgment," and was chosen as the first Captain.—*Ed. Carolinian.*]

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Mr. Editor: Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to congratulate the admirers of fine Horses, in Salisbury and its neighborhood, upon the prospect we now have of improving our breed of that noble animal. I understand that Col. R. W. Long, the indefatigable friend of the public, has at length completed negotiations with Gen. Carson for his celebrated horse *Reform*, who will in a short time take up his residence among the steeds of "less degree" in our lowland region. I do not speak from a personal knowledge of the pedigree of Reform, but I am told, by those who know, that he is unsurpassed by any horse in the country for pureness of blood, symmetry of form, and beauty of action. Every one, I believe, will acknowledge that '*reform*' is much needed at this time, as well in the animal as the political world; and I am glad to think we shall so soon have an opportunity to avail ourselves of it in the first particular.

ARABIA.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Rowan county, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Lockridge, Mr. ALFRED PATTERSON to Miss ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

And at the same time and place, by the Rev W. A. Hall, Mr. EPHRAIM GAITHER to Miss SARAH JOHNSON.

On the 17th ultimo, Mr. JOHN R. MILLER, of Rutherfordton, to Miss ANGELINE DRAUGHN, of S. Carolina.

On the 17th ult., Mr. JESSE B. SLOAN, of Rutherfordton, to Miss MARIA B. BARRY, of Greenville, South Carolina.

In Yancey county, on the 16th ult., Mr. ISAAC C. WILSON to Miss MARTHA BURLISON.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, Jan. 24, 1835.

THE OFFICERS composing the 63d Regiment of Rowan Militia, are ordered to Parade, in the Town of Salisbury, *on Saturday the 7th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock P. M., with muskets, for Drill.

By order of D. R. LINN, Col. Com. mandant.

H. W. CONNOR, Adjutant.

January 24, 1835. 3

☞ **Copartnership Formed.**

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together, in this place, under the Firm of **La Coste & McKay,** FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSACTING A

Wholesale and Retail Business IN ALL THE **Staple and Leading ARTICLES** ADAPTED TO THIS MARKET.

☞ It being our intention to sell exclusively for Cash or negotiable paper at 60 or 90 days, we are determined to sell Goods as *low* as they can be bought in any country-town in South or North Carolina.

AUG. P. LA COSTE,
DONALD L. McKAY.

Cheraw, (S. C.) January 1, 1835.—4

Selling Off!

THE Subscribers, with the view of commencing the ensuing season with an **entirely NEW Stock of Goods,** offer their present large and valuable Stock at

VERY REDUCED PRICES, *at Wholesale or Retail.*

Country Merchants, Planters, and others wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

LA COSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, January 24, 1835. 4t

RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL,

No. 143 Pearl Street, New York,

[*Store formerly occupied by the late firm of Randolph & Discoway,*]

Respectfully inform the Public that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS,

And solicit an examination of their Stock by the Southern and Western Merchants who may visit the city, before making their purchases.

☞ Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1835.—9*

Take Notice!

THE Subscriber having administered on the estate of Daniel Biles, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to come forward and settle the same; and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT N. CRAIG,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

January 17, 1835. 6t

VARIETY.

A NOVEL CASE.

A young girl, by the name of Catharine Dingwall, was tried before the Quarter Sessions in New-Brunswick, on Saturday last, for stealing a horse. The history of the transaction is briefly as follows: The girl is from Yorkshire, Eng., where she became attached to a young man named Chas. Stewart, who was driven from the house by her father. She absconded in search of her lover, assumed man's clothes, and arrived at New York as a *common sailor*—from thence she travelled to Boston, then back to Philadelphia, and away to New Orleans. She again returned to New York, came over to New Jersey—being wearied, heart-broken, and dejected, she stopped at a barn with the intention of committing suicide; but the appearance of a horse suggested to her the idea of stealing it, that she might thereby incur the penalty of death, which was the law for that offence in her own country. She was taken up with the horse near New Brunswick. When put upon her trial she pleaded *guilty*, and refused to retract it, but her counsel was permitted by the court to enter a plea of *not guilty*, and the case went to a jury, who brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. Such was the sympathy excited in her case, and so strong was the belief that the act was one of phrenzy and not of deliberate intention, that no one appeared against her.—*Newark Eagle.*

Fowl Play.—On preparing a turkey which a gentleman had purchased for his Christmas dinner, yesterday, for the spit, the cook discovered that it was already stuffed. Curiosity to learn the precise nature and excellence of the materials, led her to abstract them, when, to her infinite amazement, she found the condiment was composed of the half of a Charlestown No. 1 brick, well burnt, and a lump of lead *bigger* than "a piece of chalk," enveloped in cotton wool, and wrapped in a half sheet of the Journal of the 3rd Nov., directed to the Morning Post; the whole weighing *three pounds and fourteen ounces!* The price paid for the turkey, selected for its weight and elegant symmetry, was $2 12½. The purchase was made in South Market-street, and on exhibiting the bird and its contents through the market, all the consolation that was received, was "Good enough for you—next time buy your Christmas dinner *inside* the market house." We call this "a caution to young housekeepers."—*Boston Transcript.*

"*A mighty enemy has fallen!*"—We are happy to learn from a Philadelphia paper, that that most rascally disturber of public and private peace—the *Toothache*, is likely to be "put down." Messrs. Frederick Klett & Co., corner of Second and Callowhill-streets, have an article which will do the business for him. (We ought, probably, to say *her*, for we believe the old termagant is feminine.) The remedy is called *Kreosot;* but we don't care what they call it—if it will really drive the toothache out of the world, the inventor ought to be honored with a monument as high at least as Mount Tom. The editors say that the cure is certain and sovereign—no mistake about it. Then let Mr. Klett be forthwith put in nomination for the Presidency; for he has performed an exploit more valuable to his country than the battle of New Orleans, and slain one of her enemies a thousand per cent. more mischevious than were the victors of Waterloo before that battle was fought. We had rather be Mr. K., than to have killed Tecumseh.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

A Fact.—A horse, tired, probably, of a hard day's work at sleighing, and feeling himself in need of some refreshment suitable to these holiday times, last evening set off at full speed down Pearl-street for Holt's Hotel, and entered the refectory under the building where a number of other gentlemen were at supper. But although he politely left the sleigh on the steps, and said nothing insulting to any one, his unceremonious visit was deemed impertinent and intrusive, and he was, therefore, expelled the party.—*Ib.*

Retort.—"I have always preserved *my* reputation," said Mrs. ———, the other evening in the green room, addressing herself pointedly to Mrs. ———. "*You* always set a ridiculous value on trifles," rejoined the insulted fair.—*Ib.*

Breach of promise.—Miss Eliza Ann Fairbanks recovered, a few days since, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Augusta, Me., a verdict of fifteen hundred dollars against Capt. Edward Knight, shipmaster of Portland, for refusing to marry said Eliza Ann, according to contract. The captain's love letters, exhibited on the occasion, are great curiosities.—*Ib.*

A roasted drunkard.—George Newman, a laborer, about 30 years of age, was found dead yesterday morning on a lime kiln in Lombard street, near the Schuylkill, literally roasted. Look out, ye drunkards, how ye fall into burning pits.—*Philadelphia paper.*

A Quaker Remedy.—Mr. Sergeant, in giving a Temperence Lecture to the Bostonians a few evenings since, related the following anecdote:

"A moderate drinking landlord—one who gave to almost every customer who came in an example of moderate drinking—was harnessing the horse of a Quaker who had stopped at his house, and as he met with some difficulty in buckling a strap, he complained of the badness of his eyes, which were covered by a pair of goggles.

As the Quaker manifested an interest in his case, the landlord removed the goggles, and submitting the inflamed balls to the examination of his customer, begged him to tell him what he had better do for them. 'My advice, friend,' replied the Quaker, 'is that thou should put thy brandy on thy eyes, and tie thy goggles over thy mouth!'

Some of the Tories in the Missouri Legislature have made an effort to procure the passage of a *law that writs shall not be served on the 8th of January.* Why stop there in their beastly idolatry? Why not prohibit all secular business on Gen. Jackson's birth-day, on the day when he had the skirmish with the Bentons, on the day when he opened the Maysville Road, on the day when he opened the Bank, on the day when he removed the deposites, on the day when he issued his Protest, on the day when he retracted the principles of that document, and on the day when he assailed Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter at Gordonsville with the villainous slander of an old crone? If he lives much longer and retains his present active habits, will not his worshippers be able to fill up the entire circle of the year with hallowed days?—*Louisville Journal*

Coach and Carriage Making, &c.,
In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

HIS Shop is on the Main Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian Printing-Office, where he is prepared to make, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of Vehicles, from a stage-coach down to a wheel-barrow.

☞ A large stock of ready-made Work always kept on hand, for sale as cheap as any.

REPAIRING in all its branches will also be promptly attended to, and executed in the very best style of durability and neatness.

Jan. 17, 1835.—tf J. W. RAINEY.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FIRST CLASS FOR 1835,

To be Drawn in Fayetteville,

On Friday the 30th of January, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE $6,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		6,000 DOLLARS	is	$6,000
1	" of	3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1	" of	2,000 DOLLARS	is	2,000
12	" of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	12,000
12	" of	500 DOLLARS	is	6,000
13	" of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,900
18	" of	200 DOLLARS	is	3,600
51	" of	100 DOLLARS	is	5,100
102	" of	50 DOLLARS	is	5,100
141	" of	30 DOLLARS	is	4,230
203	" of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,060
334	" of	15 DOLLARS	is	5,010
6,000	" of	10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000	" of	6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000	" of	4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,889 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office,
(White Row, Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.

January 17, 1835. td

TYPE-FOUNDRY.

E. White and William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the PRINTERS of the United States (to whom they have long been individually known as Letter-Founders) that they have now formed a Co-Partnership in said business, and hope, from their united and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of Machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthful process of casting type by hand, (a desiderate felt by the American and European founders,) was by American ingenuity, and at a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive machine-cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over that cast by the old process.

The Letter-Foundry business will be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of

White, Hager, & Co.

Their Specimen-Book exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to 14-lines Pica—their Book and News Type being in the most modern and approved style.

White, Hager, & Co., are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished at short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 9 cents per pound.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1835. 6t

State of North Carolina:
SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1834.

Ambrose Johnson, vs. John Jackson. } Original Attachment, levied on Land and other property.

IN this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John Jackson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February next, to show cause, if any he has, why the land and other property levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt. Test,

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

January 17, 1835—6t Fee $3

TERMS, &c.
OF
The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

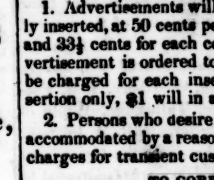
1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Entirely *New* Assortment
OF WATCHES,
JEWELLERY,
SPECTACLES,
AND
Britannia Ware.



(*One door above John Murphy's Store, and two doors below Daniel H. Cress's.*)

THE Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, an assortment of the above articles, and promises to sell much **cheaper** than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.—His new Stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

Patent Lever English, Swiss, & French Watches,
Ear Rings, (latest fashion,) set with Cornelian, Agate, and Jet;
Fine Breast Pins and Finger Rings, set with Cameo, Jet, Pearl, Agate, Jasper, Enamel, Amethyst, and Topaz;
Gold Chains; Gold and Plated Watch Keys;
Plated, Gilt, and Steel Watch Chains and Keys;
Slides and Rings; Ribbon Watch Chains;
Gold and Plated Watch Guards;
Fine Music Boxes, with shell cases;
Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks;
Superior Silver THIMBLES, all sizes;
Silver Spectacles, with Glasses for all ages;
Superior Pen-Knives; Silver Butter-Knives;
BRITANNIA WARE, &c. &c. &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted for 12 months. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Old Gold and Silver received as cash.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, December 27, 1834.

A List of Letters
REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE
At Lincolnton, (N. C.)
JANUARY 1, 1835.

A....Daniel Acre, William E. Adams, Miles W. Abernathy.
B....Col. E. Brevard, Christian Bullinger, A. J. Burnet, Col. John E. Burton, William Blackburn, David Beam, Sarah Bexter, Levenia Black, N. G. Blunt.
C....David Crouse, Moses Claninger 2, Jacob Cansler, Richard Casner, Daniel Campbell, James Cobb, Peter Canslor, Catharine Clark, Henry Cawble, John Campbell.
D....Daniel Delinger, Jr., John Duky.
F....Henry Fulenwider, Daniel W. Forzabarger, William Fulenwider, Heugh Fields, David Finley.
G....Oliver C. Green, George Gofourth and Jonathan Collens, Samuel Gales.
H....R. W. Harris, Jacob Harry, Hoffman & Rhyne, James P. Henderson, Lawson Henderson, Ephraim D. Harris, Jas. Harwell, Peter Howser, Sr., Lewis Hewit.
J....Samuel Jarritt, David Johnson, Wm. R. Johnson.
K....Mathew Kirksey, William H. Keelors, John Killion, Jane Kerr, Samuel Kyser.
L....Frederick Lewis, Daniel Loiety, John Lantz, Francis J. Lawson, Isaac Low, George Leonard, Alfred Linebarger, James Lewis, John K. Lawell.
M....S. Moony, George Morrow, Moviel Melton.
N....Williamson Neill, Matthew Neagle.
P....Anderson Paplin, Lawson Parrish 2.
R....John Richards, John Rice, Thomas Read, James Robertson, Alfred Ramsour, Michael Reinhardt 2.
S....Daniel Shuford, Morris Shiply 2, J. Stephens, Michael Sherrell, Jacob Seagle, Thomas C. Smith 2, John Shetley, John R. Stamy.
W....Henry Williamson, Thomas G. Williamson 2, William P. Webb, Lamon Woodforce 2, George Willoboy, Maxwell Warlick, David Woice, Robert McNight Willson, James H. White, George Wacaser, Jas. Wells, John Wacaser, Sarah H. Williamson.

C. C. HENDERSON, P.M.

Lincolnton, Jan. 1, 1835. 3t

FOR RENT,

The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.

CONNER & LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834. tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

Blanks of all Kinds

Kept constantly on hand at this Office, for sale cheap.

University Hotel,

☞ AT CHAPEL HILL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a **House of Entertainment** at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of North Carolina. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts's Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will call on him: he assures them that every exertion will be made, by him, to please and to *accommodate.*

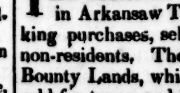
I. C. PATRIDGE.

January 10, 1834. 6t

MANSION HOTEL,
Situated at the **North Corner** of the Courthouse,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Eslishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.



☞ Pecks & Wellford's Stage from the North, as well as the Lincolnton and Cheraw Stages, regularly arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, several times each week; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Ostlers who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURTHOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber,* that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

ARKANSAW
LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to. DAVID REINHARDT,

Late of Lincolnton, N.C.

September 27, 1834. 6m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing **845 Acres,** lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office. JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834. tf

A List of Letters
REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE
At Lexington, (N. C.)
JANUARY 1, 1835.

Jane Brinkley, John Calloway, Hubbard P. Douthet, Peter Easter, Joseph Evans, Samuel H. Farabe, Nancy Fields, William A. Gallimore, Abner Garrett, Henry Heitman, John Jarratt, Nathaniel Lanier, George Miller, Mathew Macey, Christopher Owens, Jas. Palmer, Drury Peeples, Rebecca Peeples, Joseph Rothrock, Samual Wofford, Daniel Warner, Dr. Wakefield.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P.M.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1835. 3t

☞ **To "Scrap-Book" Makers,**
MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

WE are in the weekly receipt of a large number of Newspapers from almost all quarters of the United States, in exchange for the Carolinian, and would be glad to have them taken off our hands at a reasonable price. They comprise ojurnals of every grade in point of literary character, and of every shade in politics, and would furnish the curious with many a theme of conversation and wonderment.——Scrap-gatherers, news-mongers, the *literati*, politicians, merchants, and others having occasion for newspapers, will find it advantageous to apply for them at THIS OFFICE.

Salisbury, December 13, 1834.

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHE, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal panacea. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner, on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice at the business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, and can be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

☞ **REMOVAL.**—**Benjamin Fraley,** TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has *Removed his Shop* to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthias, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, and on reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable.—Garments made by his workmen *will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.*

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.——B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....January 21, 1835.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	3	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	11	loaf,	17 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	.550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...January 13.

Bacon,	12 a 12½	Iron,	4 a 4½
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	30 a 32
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	18 a 19	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	14
Cotton,	14½ a 15¾	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	.160 a 180	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	5 a 550	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.).....January 8.

Bacon,	15 a 16	Meal, (scarce,)	62½ a 65
Beeswax,	17	Molasses,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 9
Coffee,	14 a 18½	Oats, (scarce,)	35 a 40
Cotton, new,	14 a 16½	Rice,	.400 a 500
Corn,	75 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	35 a 40	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	.145 a 150	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	.600 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	.750 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 20
Iron,	5 a	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 00
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	.125 a 150
Mackerel,	.650 a 900	Wheat,	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....January 10.

Bacon,	10 a 14	Lard,	12½ a 15
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	.650 a 850
Beeswax,	00 a 15	Salt, in sacks,	300 a
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87	loaf & lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 16½	Tallow,	12 a 00
Flour,	.750 a 800	Teas,	.125 a 150
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) January 17.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mills)	900 a 1000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	13½ a 16	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	75 a 87	Whiskey,	50 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	.100 a 125